



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1878.

The New York Nation of this week, in reviewing the events of the year, says of the South, that the "horrible corruption of the carpet bag period" has been succeeded by a reputation made, which threatens to ruin the credit of "those States" for fifty years to come, and make them "Federal beggars for all their internal improvements." The Nation is very severe upon the Tennessee Legislature, and says "it would be difficult to exaggerate the infamy" of which it has been guilty in refusing any compromise with the creditors of the State; and on the other hand, compliments Governor Holliday on the strong and unequivocal ground taken in his inaugural of maintaining unimpaired the honor of Virginia.

There was a silver money meeting at Bloomington, Illinois, last night, inspired by Senator Davis, who is at home, but who neither participated in the proceedings nor attended the meeting, though he authorized a friend, who spoke, to say that he was heartily for the remonetization of silver, and that he remained away from the meeting lest his presence and words might influence its action unduly. He desired the expression of the meeting to be the free act of the people.

In the United States Treasury there is now some three millions of dollars of interest upon registered bonds that has never been called for. The owners of the securities are either dead or have never taken the trouble to get their coupons cashed. Three millions of dollars of interest accruing gradually since the first issue of bonds represents approximately fifty or sixty millions in bonds.

Mr. J. C. Baneroff Davis has written a four column letter to the New York Herald substantially corroborating the charge made by Gen. Grant and ex Secretary Fisk, in regard to the Sumner-Motley affair, and particularly that treaty which had been sent to the Senate during the session which followed Motley's recall had been acted on.

L. Willis Machord, a colored Florida ex-Senator, made a vigorous effort to get the Belgian mission last summer, and has been hanging around Washington so persistently, as an office-seeker, that he was finally presented with the honorable office of night watchman at the Postoffice Department, at a salary of \$60 a month.

A New York correspondent says that the number of changes in commercial and business firms in that city for the new year, though many, is not nearly so great as usual. Most of the leading dry goods houses remain as before; in other lines of trade there are not many dissolutions or new partnerships.

It is said to be probable that a bill will be introduced in Congress, soon, to change the date of the meeting of that body from December to October, so as to get through with a good deal of important business before the break caused by the holidays.

Since Beecher has declared against hell many persons are wearing more smiling faces, but people who pin their faith to Beecher will find out their mistake one of these days to their sorrow, and Beecher may be there to plague them.

Mr. Henry Edmunds, of Halifax county, a prominent member of the present House of Delegates, is mentioned in connection with the conservative nomination for Congress in the Halifax district.

The seventh general report of the Commissioners of claims has been received, and shows a total of six hundred and ninety six claims reported, of which sixty five were from Virginia.

Secretary Evans, it is reported, is about to violate "republican simplicity" by giving diplomatic receptions in the rooms of the Department of State, after the style of the London and Paris foreign offices.

A severe snow storm prevailed on the Massachusetts coast Wednesday night, the wind blowing hard from the north, which rendered navigation to inward mariners extremely hazardous. A number of vessels were wrecked and several lives lost.

The supper of the old Old Student's Society of St. John's Academy, last night, was a most enjoyable affair. The speeches on the occasion were "brief but fervent" and appropriate.

It is understood that on the reassembling of Congress Senator Gordon, of Ga., will address the Senate on the reform of the civil service, following the line, it is understood, which he took in the executive session regarding the New York custom house nominations. He will favor the appointment of officials on the ground of capacity, and not for political favor, and their retention in office during good behavior.

We are in receipt of a number of public documents from Richmond, among them the report of the commission on the Johnson-Poe settlement; communication from Superintendent Ruffner giving the school population of the counties, cities and towns in the State; communication from Gov. Kemper in reference to the abstracted bonds; communication from the Second Auditor in relation to the exchange of bonds, &c., &c.

We have received, with the compliments of the editor of the New York World, a beautifully printed copy of Fables, by G. Washington Esop, taken "anywhere, anywhere out of the world," with illustrations by F. S. Church—a burlesque on Esop's Fables, and well done.

The Eastern War.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION—PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Yesterday's dispatch to the London Times from Vienna points out that by admitting that Russia may negotiate separately the Powers recognize the privileged position she has so long claimed in the settlement of the Eastern question, and to cancel which was one of the main points of the Treaty of Paris. The dispatch says: "By allowing Russia to take upon herself the enforcement of certain things upon Turkey the Powers have indeed already taken a great step in this direction, but so long as Europe upheld the principle that no negotiations could be carried on between the belligerents themselves, this privileged position assumed by Russia would cease the moment negotiations began. If, on the contrary, the principle of separate negotiations is admitted, an exceptional proposition is thereby sanctioned, and it becomes only a question how far this exceptional position is to extend. The firm ground is abandoned, and in spite of all reservations the powers have given up their right of participating in the settlement of the question. The disinclination shown by the British Government to encourage separate negotiations is an indication that it was aware of the importance of the principle at stake. Still, as the principle, which is a European one, and could only acquire validity by the joint will of all, or at least of most of the Powers, has been abandoned by all except England, there remains but the alternative for England either to dispute single-handed the claim of Russia or to follow the example of the other Powers and make reservations on paper or secure guarantees. We hear from St. Petersburg that the intercourse between Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Secretary, and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, on this matter, has been of the most friendly character, and that the telegraphic reply sent from St. Petersburg was drawn up jointly by them. As for all the reports that the Porte has already come to the resolution of accepting the armistice in principle, they seem to be premature. It is not likely that anything decisive will be done until Russia's reply has been officially communicated by England. The decision of Turkey will no doubt depend in a great measure on the decision of England."

The Times in its leading editorial remarks: "Once more in the midst of disquieting rumors we have the satisfaction to report a reassuring statement made by one of the Ministers, and at the present moment it ought to be regarded as finally deciding the position assumed by this assembly. We may interpret his words as meaning at least as much as they say, and as an unmistakable expression of the present view of the Ministry. What, then, is the upshot of the Earl of Carnarvon's speech? It is an emphatic—peculiarly emphatic—reiteration of the neutral policy which the Ministers on all responsible occasions have again and again asserted. This decisive declaration has been made not at all too soon, but it ought to terminate finally the alarm and excitement by which the public have recently been disturbed. For this purpose it is not only necessary to add a single consideration to the Earl of Carnarvon's statement. It is this: the deliberate judgment of a member of the Cabinet, is it conceivable that any less decisive opinion can be entertained by the nation as a whole? If there be any disposition anywhere to enter this war, if insanity of such a kind anywhere prevails, it is to be found, beyond question, in the Conservative ranks, and if the Earl of Carnarvon cannot conceive a repetition of the policy of the Crimean war by his own party, it is for a moment to be supposed that the other half of the nation would entertain it? It should be clearly understood that the most earnest and energetic section of the community is prepared to act decisively, without wavering, in support of the principles laid down by the Earl of Carnarvon. Let it be understood, once for all, that the most responsible leaders in both parties deem the policy of the Crimean war so obsolete that it would be insanity to revive it, and there will be an end of the present unjustifiable scare."

The Standard says the public will scarcely be surprised to learn that the Government is unable to coincide in the opinion that no material change has occurred in the situation. England cannot, with due regard to our interests, accept the position claimed by Russia, and if the terms of peace are a matter for settlement between the latter and Turkey, subject only to ratification by Europe. The Standard argues that if this claim is allowed we may be debarrd from interfering in the defence of our legitimate interests, except under very serious disadvantages.

A dispatch to the Vienna Political Correspondence from Bucharest states that a short time ago the Turks attempted to open confidential negotiations with the Russian headquarters for an armistice. The attempt was unsuccessful, as the Russians considered that they ought to receive an equivalent for the advantages which the Porte would derive from being able to organize its forces during the armistice.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The semi-official Russian agency says: "The reply to the British inquiry on behalf of the Porte stated that the decisions and acts of the Imperial policy are still guided by the two paramount considerations of putting an end to the constantly recurring disturbances, and avoiding complications by respecting the interests of third parties. Assurances satisfactory to the British government and people were given concerning English interests immediately they were made known. These interests are no more menaced now than then, for although Russia then reserved the contingency of being compelled by military necessities to obtain peace under the wall of Constantinople it depends upon England to avert the contingency by divesting the Porte of any illusion respecting English support. It is evident if the Porte has ground to hope that the entry of the Russians into Constantinople would cause England to intervene, it would do everything to bring about that contingency by relaxing any conditions of peace."

THE WAR NEWS.
The London Times' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs as follows:—"The opening of communications between the Servians and the Russian army of the Vid is very important, as the latter can draw supplies from the former when they are required in consequence of the interruption of communications across the Danube. The river is not frozen over, and the flow of ice is intermittent. It descends for ten or twelve hours, and then ceases for about the same time. During the intervals between the ice flows communication is carried on in a desultory way by means of flat bottom boats, transporting a wagon and several horses or bullocks."

A Renter telegram from Erzeroum has the following: "The Russians continue concentrating troops on the plain of Erzeroum. Movements on the Develoum heights are visible from the Turkish fortifications. Four Russian infantry battalions and a regiment of dragoons have occupied the village of Ozio, near the road to Trebizond. Every preparation has been made here for a prolonged siege."

The London Standard's Bucharest special reports that Austrian subjects in Romania, liable to military service, have been ordered to return home within ten days.
Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that the army from Kaniari has arrived safely at Slatiza. Baker Pasha, with six battalions and four guns, covered its retreat, sustaining throughout Tuesday attacks from thirty battalions of Russians with ten guns, on whom he inflicted heavy loss. Baker Pasha lost six hundred killed.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—From letters written on the 28th of December by Lady Strangford, who is superintending the hospitals at Sofia, it would appear that the Turks had at that time determined not to attempt to hold the place. Lady Strangford writes that she will remain, and she

believes will be able to continue her duties without interruption or annoyance. The Turkish forces have agreed to stay. "What was feared was disorder in the town, but the Turks have gone away quietly, and there is not the slightest panic, noise or trouble. The town will be taken without resistance. This coincides with information from the Turkish side about movements of their forces. All the garrisons in exposed positions beyond Sofia have been gradually withdrawn and concentrated at Ikhiman. The force at Kaniari seems to have been surprised and endangered by the Russian flank movement upon Tashen, but succeeded in escaping to Slatiza after a hard fight, from which place it can reach Ikhiman by the Topoliza Valley. It is not believed that the Russian General Gortschakoff has sufficient force to hold the Ikhiman defile, or that such a force could be supplied in the present state of the Russian communications."

BOGOR, Jan. 4.—The Turks still occupy the line of the Kara Lom River and carefully guard its bridges on the roads to Shumla. Heavy ice continues running in the Danube.

A Social Sensation in New York.

There is considerable excitement in New York society circles over the marriage of Mr. Thomas Lord, a retired merchant of that city, aged fifty-four years, and reported to be worth \$1,500,000, and Mrs. Annette Wilkens Hicks, a dashing widow who has figured as a society leader of New York, and has also attracted considerable attention in London and Paris, and was at one time reported to be engaged to Gen. Scherck whilst the latter was minister to England. Mrs. Lord is only forty-three years of age. The marriage ceremony was performed by Cardinal McCloskey, in a very quiet manner, and Mr. Lord's six grown children knew nothing of the affair until the marriage was published.

It is altogether probable that a prolonged legal contest will arise from this marriage of Mr. Lord and Mrs. Hicks. The relatives of the bridegroom are extremely indignant at his course, and it is said, they believed him to be utterly irresponsible. He gave them no indication of an affection for Mrs. Hicks, and they were not apprised of his marriage until after he had left this city with his bride. So closely did he keep the secret of his intention to be married that he did not draw any money for his wedding expenses, but procured it on a check from a member of one of the largest dry goods firms of the city. The first step of Mr. Lord's relatives will probably be to procure, if possible, the nullification of his marriage. The ground of an application for a decree to this effect will probably be that Mr. Lord has entered his dotage; that for some time he has been incapable of sustained thought, and that his intelligence is proved by inability to conceive that a permanent and honorable settlement of the State debt be made as soon as practicable; and, whereas no settlement of said debt can be either permanent or honorable which is not strictly just and equitable to both bondholders and taxpayers; and, whereas the State of Virginia which contracted said debt was destroyed and two new States, Virginia and West Virginia, were formed upon her ruins; and, whereas much of the property owned in that portion of the old State which is now the State of Virginia was destroyed, and the residue greatly depreciated in value; and, whereas said destruction and depreciation were results of the joint acts of both bondholders and taxpayers, or acts which rendered each of said classes equally responsible therefor; and, whereas it is contrary to the usage of nations to compute interest upon the debt of a State for the time such State is engaged in war; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia the debt of the old State of Virginia as it was at the time of her destruction or dismemberment ought to be apportioned to the two new States—West Virginia and Virginia—which were formed upon her ruins in precisely the same proportion to that her territory is held by them.
2. That Virginia's portion of said debt ought to be reduced in exact proportion to the reduction of the resources of her citizens by the aforesaid destruction of part of their property and the depreciation of the value of the residue.
3. That no interest ought to be computed on said debt from the time when the old State succeeded from the Federal Union to the time when the present State was allowed to collect and control her own resources.
4. That all the creditors of the State ought to be placed upon equality with respect to their claims, no one class of creditors holding bonds of superior dignity or greater value than any other class.
5. That either registered or coupons bonds, payable thirty-four years after date, or—Virginia, at the option of the State, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. per annum, ought to be given to all the creditors of the State for the respective sums found to be due them upon a settlement made according to the foregoing preamble and resolutions.
The resolutions were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

The English merchants engaged in trade with the South African colonies are alarmed at the prospect of trouble with the natives. The Chiefdom of the Zulus is engaged in the construction of a fortification on disputed ground and in spite of orders to the contrary from the English commander. The Zulus can muster an army of forty thousand men.
The Paris Monitor states that Gen. Borel counterattacks regarding the Ministry of War and intends proposing Gen. Bortbaut as his successor. Gen. Borel would then become Governor of Paris, vice Gen. L'Amiral. It is stated that M. Fayé has been definitely appointed Director of the Paris Observatory.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says it is rumored that before the meeting of the Chambers of Waddington may become Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Bardoux Minister of Justice. A French taking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
King Victor Emmanuel gave an audience to M. Leon Gambetta yesterday.

EFFECT OF DIET ON LIQUOR DRINKING.—Charles Napier, an English scientific man, has been testing the truth of Liebig's theory that liquor-drinking is compatible with animal food, and with a fastidious diet. The experiment was tried upon 27 liquor-drinking persons with results substantiating the Liebig theory. Among the more striking instances of reform brought about by a change of diet was that of a gentleman of 60 who had been addicted to the habit of drinking 35 glasses of brandy averaging one a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in insuring his life. After an attack of delirium tremens, which nearly ended fatally, he was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet, which, we are told, cured him of his habit. The experiment was continued for 35 days. He ate macaroni, haricots, beans, dried peas and lentils, all of which should be well boiled and flavored with plenty of butter or olive oil. The various garden vegetables are said to be helpful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of macaroni and farinaceous food. From this point of view, highly glutinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acidity being calculated to foster the habit of alcoholic drinking. A remark may be applied to the use of salted food. If we require the cause of a vegetarian's alleged disinclination to alcoholic liquors we find that the carbonaceous starch contained in the macaroni, beans, or oleaginous aliment, appears to render unnecessary, and therefore repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.

The Pope.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Renter telegram from Rome says:—"Cardinal Manning has submitted to the College of Cardinals a proposal that on the death of Pope Pius IX. the Conclave will assemble at Malta. The sacred College is divided in opinion on the matter. The Italian Cardinals are indisposed to approve the proposal. The Pope's health is visibly declining."

Cholera.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.—Cholera has appeared in Jeddah and Mecca.

Legislative.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. Holliday, transmitting his inaugural, in accordance with a resolution requesting the same, adopted by the Senate Wednesday. The communication was read.

Mr. Smith moved that 1,000 copies of the speech be printed.

Mr. Fulkerson said he did not think, as the paper was not a public document, that it could be printed at the expense of the State. He thought if the Governor's inaugural was to be printed that an account of all of the ceremonies of the occasion should be published as published in the city papers. Mr. Fulkerson presented an amendment to Mr. Smith's resolution an account of the ceremonies as published in one of the city papers, which he requested the clerk to read.

Mr. Smith opposed the reading of the paper, as it was out of order.

The Chair: I think not. The gentleman offers it as an amendment to the original proposition, and, therefore, has a right to have it read.

Mr. Johnson: While I intend to vote for the reading, I think if the Chair will refer to the rules of this body he will find that no Senator has a right to have printed matter read.

After some further discussion Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive, transmitting the annual report of the Railroad Commissioner, which was referred to the Committee on Roads, &c.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Auditor of Public Accounts for information in regard to the public debt.

On motion of Mr. Brooke the Senate joint resolution authorizing the joint committee on the revision of the criminal laws to employ a clerk, after some discussion, was adopted.

Bills were introduced imposing a stamp tax upon contracts; to allow the Treasurer of the Corporation of Winchester further time to make his returns of the delinquent taxes for 1876; to repeal section 6, chap. 146, Code of 1873, in relation to statute of limitations; and a resolution requiring the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to consider the propriety of abolishing the office of county treasurer and to require the sheriffs to collect the revenue.

House bill for the relief of the Conference of St. Mary of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, in the city of Alexandria, was taken up and referred, on motion of Mr. Lee, to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Massey presented the following:—Whereas the interest of the Commonwealth and of both her creditors and taxpayers require that a permanent and honorable settlement of the State debt be made as soon as practicable; and, whereas no settlement of said debt can be either permanent or honorable which is not strictly just and equitable to both bondholders and taxpayers; and, whereas the State of Virginia which contracted said debt was destroyed and two new States, Virginia and West Virginia, were formed upon her ruins; and, whereas much of the property owned in that portion of the old State which is now the State of Virginia was destroyed, and the residue greatly depreciated in value; and, whereas said destruction and depreciation were results of the joint acts of both bondholders and taxpayers, or acts which rendered each of said classes equally responsible therefor; and, whereas it is contrary to the usage of nations to compute interest upon the debt of a State for the time such State is engaged in war; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia the debt of the old State of Virginia as it was at the time of her destruction or dismemberment ought to be apportioned to the two new States—West Virginia and Virginia—which were formed upon her ruins in precisely the same proportion to that her territory is held by them.
2. That Virginia's portion of said debt ought to be reduced in exact proportion to the reduction of the resources of her citizens by the aforesaid destruction of part of their property and the depreciation of the value of the residue.
3. That no interest ought to be computed on said debt from the time when the old State succeeded from the Federal Union to the time when the present State was allowed to collect and control her own resources.
4. That all the creditors of the State ought to be placed upon equality with respect to their claims, no one class of creditors holding bonds of superior dignity or greater value than any other class.
5. That either registered or coupons bonds, payable thirty-four years after date, or—Virginia, at the option of the State, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. per annum, ought to be given to all the creditors of the State for the respective sums found to be due them upon a settlement made according to the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.
In the House of Delegates, a message was received from the Governor transmitting the first annual report of the railroad commissioner. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was reported requesting the Committee on Finance to inquire whether or not the clerks and treasurers of the different counties of the State are not receiving larger fees and salaries for their services than is consistent with the present financial embarrassment of the people, and if so to report a bill to the House reducing the same.

A number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar.
Mr. Barbour introduced a resolution instructing the Committee for Courts of Justice to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to make the first of March the commencement of the terms of all executive officers required to be elected by the General Assembly.

Bills were reported to provide a fence law for the county of Loudoun; in reference to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; and to facilitate the extinguishment of vendors' liens and give notice of the same, and of the release of deeds of trust.

House bill to provide for taking the census of school population, proposing to continue the duty of taking the census on the clerk of the District School Board, and to have it done in 1875, and every five years thereafter instead of three, as now, being taken up.

Mr. Johnston moved to put this day on the Commissioner of the Revenue.

Mr. Mushbach spoke against the amendment, on the ground that many ignorant people would not give the necessary information to the Commissioner of the Revenue, thinking that it was wanted for taxation purposes.

Messrs. Graves and Farr also opposed the amendment.
Mr. Johnston maintained that the work could be done better and more cheaply by the Commissioner of the Revenue.

Mr. Farr quoted Dr. Ruffner in support of his position.
Mr. Mushbach declared that the Commissioner of the Revenue had been tried and found wanting in this duty. The clerk having nothing else but school duties to do can do this work well. Mr. Mushbach said that the commissioner took the census for his city (Alexandria) and made a mistake of 1,600.

Mr. Johnston said he would propose, through abundant caution, that the commissioner be not paid until his work was approved by the county superintendent. He also proposed to pay the commissioner less than the clerk, as the former had to go over the county anyhow.

Mr. Farr did not see how the county superintendent could tell when the work was well done without going over it himself.

The question being on Mr. Johnston's amendment—the work to be done by the commissioner of the revenue—the ayes and noes were ordered, and resulted—ayes, 39; noes, 65.
The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Letter from Richmond.

The Fullerton Readjusters—A Caucus to be Held—Its Supposed Object—Rev. Mr. Massey Submits a Debt Proposition—Gov. Holliday's first Official Act—The Colored Military and the Inauguration.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 3, 1878.

A meeting of the Fullerton readjusters is called for to-morrow night. The object of the meeting is not given out, the callers of the meeting keeping studiously quiet. It is to be held, however, for the purpose of perfecting the organization which, as it now stands, is not so well knit together as the Echols and Boeck men. One reason of this is that there are too many gentlemen on the Fullerton side who desire to be leaders, and who constantly undo what others of the same wing are endeavoring to do. With the other side, if Mr. Echols or Mr. Boeck champion a measure there is an end of it, and they all go together for that measure.

Another object of the meeting is to consider the advisability of going into the election of the State officials. It is proposed to elect all the officers in a few days, save the two Auditors and the Treasurer, and to postpone the election of those officers until later in the session. This caucus will probably determine to-morrow night.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Massey presented a series of resolutions in regard to the State debt, which were referred to the Finance Committee. This is about the sixth proposition that has been submitted in connection with the public debt, and it is supposed that each member of the General Assembly has one in soak.

The first official act done by Gov. Holliday was to commission Mr. Henry Jennings, of Edenburg, Shenandoah county, a notary public.

The colored military (or some of them) have felt themselves slighted in the inauguration ceremonies. The Virginia Grays commanded by Captain Ben. Scott expressed a desire to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. They were invited to do so and of course were subject to the same regulations that governed the white military. All the companies were ordered to be at the Exchange Hotel at 10 o'clock, but the Virginia Grays, the colored company, did not appear promptly, and the battalion marched off without them. The colored soldier came later and found their white military brethren gone, and after a vain attempt to catch them returned in disgust. It was their own fault. Punctuality is one of the most important duties of the soldier and they were given a lesson on its importance.

President Hayes' Views.

The Washington Post, of yesterday, had an article setting forth the opinions of President Hayes in regard to public topics that had caused considerable comment, although not received as authoritative. It reports the President as saying, in conversation with persons who have approached him on the subject, that he has exhausted the powers under the Constitution to pacify the South, to avert the war of races which seemed impending at one time, and to withdraw all obstacles to the normal operations of the principle of local self government. He has put an end to Federal interference, and has called the attention of Congress and the country, in his message, to the results of that action. He has exhausted his power to act in this regard. He deprecates the efforts which are being made in various quarters to prolong popular agitation and perpetuate sectional feeling, not because of its reflection upon him or his motives, but because it tends to exasperate the people of both sections, and thus to prevent that clear understanding between the North and the South which is essential to the restoration of perfect unity of patriotic sentiment. He expresses the belief, however, that the utterances of those who, in their capacity of managing politicians, are seeking to stir up strife will not find among the masses of Northern people any considerable response; that when the Congressional campaign comes on it will be found that the people are no longer excitable over these topics, and that the managing politicians finding no material to work upon will soon abandon their anti-Southern programme. As for other matters of public policy, Mr. Hayes remarks that he has seen no cause to reconsider any action of the past, generally speaking, and no reason to modify his position upon any of his previous announcements. He has no previous period of his administration. Without referring specifically to the New York appointments, but evidently having them in mind, he observed that he had not been moved by the action of the State general to change his position upon the policy generally known as the "service reform," or to dispair of final success in the selection of instrumentalities to that end. He would neither deny nor affirm the statement that had been made in the press relative to his design of meeting Congress next week, but he said that he intended to exhaust his constitutional powers to the promotion of such reforms. He said that no plea of remonstrance based upon purely partisan considerations would have any weight with him, no matter by whom it might be made, and that he attached importance to representations only which were put upon the ground of the general public welfare. He intimated that there had been of late a cessation of party appeal to him, which was a relief, because his love for the name of republicanism and his reverence for the early traditions of his party were so strong that it was not easy or pleasant to him to resist appeals made for their sake, particularly when such appeals came from men whom he had always delighted to honor. But the responsibilities of his position, and his desire to do above personal feelings, and in his effort to keep the faith of his inaugural with the whole people he should not hesitate to proceed contrary to the advice of individuals, however dear to them, if they might be personally injured by the action of his administration. He said that he was not above personal feelings, and in his effort to keep the faith of his inaugural with the whole people he should not hesitate to proceed contrary to the advice of individuals, however dear to them, if they might be personally injured by the action of his administration.

CINCINNATI, O. J. 4.—At a meeting of the creditors of Jacob H. Benninger, pork packer, last night, it was resolved to file a petition to force him into bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are estimated at \$100,000; assets, \$70,000.

DESMOINES, IOWA, Jan. 4.—J. N. Thomas, banker, has suspended. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, \$48,000.

First Week—"Dear, dear, dearest Mary." Second Week—"Dear, dear, dearest Mary." Third Week—"Dear Mary!" Fourth Week—"Mary!" Fifth Week—"Mary, you are mistaken." Sixth Week—"Mary, that is silly talk." Seventh Week—"O woman, you talk like a fool!" Eighth Week—"I want the buttons sewn on my shirt cuffs, by!" Tenth Week—"Take away your old boots!" Twelfth Week—"What! Cold meat for dinner! Don't you know a good beefsteak from a bad one?" Thirteenth Week—"You're a fool!" Fourteenth Week—"Separation, Mary goes home to her father!" Fifteenth Week—"Grand finale. John calls on Mary with a revolver. Bullets, blood and police."—Graphic.

THE KING OF SPAIN is to be married in the Basilica of Atocha, at Madrid, on Wednesday, 23d of the present month. The Princess Mercedes, with whom Alfonso has fallen completely in love, will arrive at Madrid only one hour before the ceremony. The fetes are to last five days, during which time theatrical representations and bull fights are to be provided for the people free. A banquet is to be given to a thousand of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there are to be historical processions in the Plaza de Torres, the cobbles of Spain being invited to take part in the cavalcades. All the children born on the 23d are to be dowered, and 50,000 pasetas are to be distributed among the poor.

The Senate select committee appointed to investigate the relations of the United States with Mexico, of which Senator Cocking is chairman, was in session yesterday. No witnesses were examined, the entire time being devoted to an informal discussion bearing on the subject.

Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A snow storm, the first of the season, accompanied with an easterly wind, set in here this morning. The storm promises to be of long duration.

Disappointment in matters of pleasure is hard to be borne, in matters affecting health it becomes cruel. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds, irritation of throat and lungs, etc.

We can safely assert that nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of Sore Throat, Coughs, colds, etc. Price 25 cts a bottle.

News of the Day.

The Maryland Legislature yesterday completed its organization by electing the officers constituted by the democratic caucus on Wednesday evening. The Governor's message was transmitted to both Houses. It is a very long document, and shows the receipts of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending on September 30th to have been \$2,510,628, including a balance of over four hundred thousand dollars left over from the previous year. The expenses were \$2,179,813, so that the balance according to the fiscal year of 1877-78 is \$331,824. The actual cost of carrying on the government for the past year was \$296,821. The not funded interest bearing debt is \$8,390,323. The permanently unproductive assets of the State figure up a total of \$20,000,000. By including all the railroad property Gov. Carroll makes it appear that the basis of assessment for State taxation is \$547,044,270, an increase as compared with the assessable basis of 1867 of \$54,390,798. A caucus of the democratic members was held last night, at which Mr. Geo. Colton was nominated for Public Printer. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the contract for printing must be kept within the sum of \$25,000. Mr. Barnes Compton was re-nominated for State Treasurer.

The New York Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress for a special act authorizing the correction of errors in fact in the assessment of customs duties. A communication was read from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce stating the necessity for an enlarged export market, a revision of the commercial treaties with foreign governments, and the improvement of the merchant marine so that the United States mails can be carried by American vessels. To further these objects it is proposed to hold a national convention in Washington on the 22d of January. The New York Chamber appointed a committee to take action in the matter.

Mr. S. A. Kimball, general superintendent of the U. S. life-saving service, shows in his annual report during the past year that there were 124 disasters to vessels within the limits of the operations of the service. Mr. K. makes various suggestions looking to the improvement of the service, and shows a list of 200 of the additional stations on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

Gen. Canales and the military officers and Federal employees in Matamoros gave a New Year's ball at the theatre in that place, which was apparently intended as an order of farewell and friendship to the inhabitants of both sides of the Rio Grande. A large number of U. S. army and navy officers were present.

Earthquake shocks are reported to have been felt in Louisa and Hancock counties, in this State, Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock. The shocks were accompanied by a roaring sound.

A meeting of merchants, bankers and others was held in Boston yesterday, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the Bland silver bill and the repeal of the resumption act.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Friday, December 28, 1877.

The thermometer at Watertown, N. Y., on Thursday morning stood at 14 degrees below zero. J. A. Mahan, aged sixty, was found lying in the road frozen to death.

Senator Patterson was better last night.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It has occurred to the writer that if the Legislature would pass an act providing that every funded bond of the State of the denomination of one thousand dollars a new bond for five hundred dollars, bearing 8 per cent. interest, would be issued, the coupons to be receivable for all dues, and the bonds exempt from State and municipal taxation, the